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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/840,125	05/06/2004	Steve Ming Ting	TSM03-0945	7245
43859	7590	12/03/2008	EXAMINER	
SLATER & MATSIL, L.L.P.			NADAV, ORI	
17950 PRESTON ROAD, SUITE 1000				
DALLAS, TX 75252			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2811	
			MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
			12/03/2008	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/840,125	TING ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Ori Nadav	2811	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 11 September 2008.
- 2a) This action is **FINAL**. 2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 16-33 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) 29-33 is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 16-28 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on 24 June 2008 is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) All b) Some * c) None of:
1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ . |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ . | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ . |

DETAILED ACTION

Specification

The amendments filed 12/22/2006 and 4/24/2007 are objected to under 35 U.S.C. 132(a) because they introduce new matter into the disclosure. 35 U.S.C. 132(a) states that no amendment shall introduce new matter into the disclosure of the invention. The added material which is not supported by the original disclosure is as follows: In paragraph [0025], as amended on 12/22/2006, the amendment "such that the notched spacer is thinner along the surface of the substrate, as illustrated in FIG. 1j," is a new matter.

Applicant is required to cancel the new matter in the reply to this Office Action.

Drawings

The drawings are objected to, because amended figure 1j, filed on 6/24/2008 introduces new matter. For example, in figure 1j, spacer layers 132 having thinner regions along sides of the gate electrode and the gate dielectric is a new matter.

Corrected drawing sheets in compliance with 37 CFR 1.121(d) are required in reply to the Office action to avoid abandonment of the application. Any amended replacement drawing sheet should include all of the figures appearing on the immediate prior version of the sheet, even if only one figure is being amended. The figure or figure number of an amended drawing should not be labeled as "amended." If a drawing figure

is to be canceled, the appropriate figure must be removed from the replacement sheet, and where necessary, the remaining figures must be renumbered and appropriate changes made to the brief description of the several views of the drawings for consistency. Additional replacement sheets may be necessary to show the renumbering of the remaining figures. Each drawing sheet submitted after the filing date of an application must be labeled in the top margin as either "Replacement Sheet" or "New Sheet" pursuant to 37 CFR 1.121(d). If the changes are not accepted by the examiner, the applicant will be notified and informed of any required corrective action in the next Office action. The objection to the drawings will not be held in abeyance.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

Claims 16-28 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the written description requirement. The claim(s) contains subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to reasonably convey to one skilled in the relevant art that the inventor(s), at the time the application was filed, had possession of the claimed invention.

There is no support in the specification as filed, for the claimed limitations of "a thickness of the notched spacer alongside the gate electrode is thinner near the

substrate", as recited in claim 16, and for the claimed limitations of "removing at least a portion of the first layer along a surface of the substrate, thereby forming a notch in the notched spacer alongside the gate electrode near the substrate", as recited in claim 24.

There is no support in the disclosure and in the drawings for the claimed limitations of "performing a first ion implant wherein only the gate electrode and the notched spacer act as masks", as recited in claim 16.

The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

Claims 16-23 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

The claimed limitations of "a thickness of the notched spacer alongside the gate electrode is thinner near the substrate", as recited in claim 16, are unclear from which element the notched spacer alongside the gate electrode is thinner than.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 16 and 23, as best understood, are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Schuegraf et al. (7,009,264) in view of Kinugawa (5,215,936). Regarding claims 16 and 23, Schuegraf et al. teach in figure 2D and related text a method of forming a semiconductor device, the method comprising:

forming a gate electrode 211 on a region in a substrate, the region in the substrate having a first conductivity type;

forming a notched spacer 221 alongside the gate electrode such that a thickness of the notched spacer alongside the gate electrode is thinner near the substrate, the notched spacer comprising a single silicon nitride homogenous layer;

Schuegraf et al. do not teach performing a first ion implant wherein only the gate electrode and the notched spacer act as masks during the first ion implant, the first ion implant using ions of the first conductivity type and performing one or more second ion implants using ions of a second conductivity type.

Kinugawa teaches in figure 3C and related text performing a first ion implant wherein only the gate electrode 15 and the spacer 17A act as masks during the first ion implant, the first ion implant using ions of the first conductivity type N in a region 11 in the substrate having a first conductivity type N.

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to perform a first ion implant wherein only the gate electrode and the notched spacer act as masks during the first ion implant, wherein the first ion implant using ions of the first conductivity type, and performing one or more second ion implants using ions of a second conductivity type in Schuegraf et al.'s device in order to

operate the device in its intended use by simplifying the processing steps of making the device, and by using the device in a CMOS application (which requires first and second conductivity types implantations), respectively.

Claims 17-18, as best understood, are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Schuegraf et al. and Kinugawa, as applied to claim 16 above, and further in view of Chen et al. (6,610,571).

Schuegraf et al. and Kinugawa teach substantially the entire claimed structure, as applied to claim 16 above, except teaching the method of forming the notched spacer. Chen et al. teach in figures 2-3 and related text a method of forming a spacer comprises forming a first layer 50 and a second layer 52, forming a mask out of the second layer on the first layer such that the first layer alongside the gate electrode is covered by the mask, etching the first layer 50 such that the first layer 50 along a surface of the substrate 10 next to the gate electrode 14 is removed, and removing the mask (the portion of layer 52, as depicted in figure 4, which was used as a mask).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to form prior art's spacer by forming a first layer and a second layer, forming a mask out of the second layer on the first layer such that the first layer alongside the gate electrode is covered by the mask, etching the first layer such that the first layer along a surface of the substrate next to the gate electrode is removed, and removing the mask, in order to simplify the processing steps of making the device by using a conventional method.

Claims 16 and 22, as best understood, are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Singh et al. (6,417,084) in view of Kinugawa (5,215,936). Regarding claims 16 and 22, Singh et al. teach in figures 6-11 and related text a method of forming a semiconductor device, the method comprising:

forming a gate electrode 70 on a substrate, the substrate 62 having a first conductivity type;

forming a notched spacer 74 alongside the gate electrode such that a thickness of the notched spacer alongside the gate electrode is thinner near the substrate, the notched spacer comprising a single silicon dioxide homogenous layer;

Singh et al. do not teach performing a first ion implant wherein only the gate electrode and the notched spacer act as masks during the first ion implant, the first ion implant using ions of the first conductivity type and performing one or more second ion implants using ions of a second conductivity type.

Kinugawa teaches in figure 3C and related text performing a first ion implant wherein only the gate electrode 15 and the spacer 17A act as masks during the first ion implant, the first ion implant using ions of the first conductivity type N in a substrate having a first conductivity type N.

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to perform a first ion implant wherein only the gate electrode and the notched spacer act as masks during the first ion implant, wherein the first ion implant using ions of the first conductivity type, and performing one or more second ion implants using ions of a second conductivity type in Singh et al.'s device in order to

operate the device in its intended use by simplifying the processing steps of making the device, and by using the device in a CMOS application (which requires first and second conductivity types implantations), respectively.

Claims 17 and 19, as best understood, are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Singh et al. and Kinugawa, as applied to claim 16 above, and further in view of Chen et al. (6,610,571).

Singh et al. and Kinugawa teach substantially the entire claimed structure, as applied to claim 16 above, except teaching the method of forming the notched spacer.

Chen et al. teach in figures 2-3 and related text a method of forming a spacer comprises forming a first layer 50 and a second layer 52, forming a mask out of the second layer on the first layer such that the first layer alongside the gate electrode is covered by the mask, etching the first layer 50 such that the first layer 50 along a surface of the substrate 10 next to the gate electrode 14 is removed, and removing the mask (the portion of layer 52, as depicted in figure 4, which was used as a mask).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to form prior art's spacer by forming a first layer and a second layer, forming a mask out of the second layer on the first layer such that the first layer alongside the gate electrode is covered by the mask, etching the first layer such that the first layer along a surface of the substrate next to the gate electrode is removed, and removing the mask, in order to simplify the processing steps of making the device by using a conventional method.

Claims 20-21, as best understood, are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Schuegraf et al. and Kinugawa, or over Singh et al. and Kinugawa, as applied to claim 16 above, and further in view of Applicant Admitted Prior Art (AAPA). Singh et al. and Kinugawa, and Singh et al. and Kinugawa, separately teach substantially the entire claimed structure, as applied to claim 16 above, including impurities of the first conductivity type are implanted in the substrate below the gate electrode.

Prior art does not state that the step of performing a first ion implant is performed by implanting ions at an oblique angle to the substrate and the step of performing one or more second ion implants is performed at an angle normal to a surface of the substrate. AAPA teaches in paragraphs [0004] to [0007] implanting ions at an oblique angle to the substrate and at an angle normal to a surface of the substrate.

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to form prior art's first ion implant by implanting ions at an oblique angle to the substrate and the step of performing one or more second ion implants is performed at an angle normal to a surface of the substrate, in order to obtain proper doping distribution.

Claims 24 and 27-28, as best understood, are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Chen et al. in view of Kinugawa.
Regarding claims 24 and 27-28, Chen et al. teach in figures 2-10 and related text a method of forming a method of forming a semiconductor device, the method comprising:

forming a gate electrode 14 on a substrate 10, the substrate having a first conductivity type;

forming a first layer 50 of silicon oxide over the substrate and the gate electrode;

forming a second layer 52 of silicon nitride over the first layer;

removing a portion of the second layer such that a spacer mask 52 (figure 3) is formed on the first layer on a side of the gate electrode;

etching the first layer to form a notched spacer 50 (figure 4) wherein the spacer mask acts as a mask,

the etching process removing at least a portion of the first layer along a surface of the substrate, thereby forming a notch in the notched spacer alongside the gate electrode near the substrate;

removing the spacer mask (the portion of layer 52, as depicted in figure 4, which was used as a mask);

Chen et al. do not state that a first ion implant is performed after the spacer mask has been removed, wherein the first ion implant using ions of the first conductivity type, and performing one or more second ion implants using ions of a second conductivity type.

Kinugawa teaches in figure 3C and related text performing a first ion implant wherein the first ion implant using ions of the first conductivity type N in a substrate having a first conductivity type N.

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to perform a first ion implant wherein the first ion implant using ions of the first conductivity type, and performing one or more second ion implants using ions

of a second conductivity type in Chen et al.'s device in order to operate the device in its intended use by simplifying the processing steps of making the device, and by using the device in a CMOS application (which requires first and second conductivity types implantations), respectively.

Claims 25-26, as best understood, are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Chen et al. and Kinugawa, as applied to claim 24 above, and further in view of Applicant Admitted Prior Art (AAPA).

Chen et al. and Kinugawa teach substantially the entire claimed structure, as applied to claim 24 above, including impurities of the first conductivity type are implanted in the substrate below the gate electrode.

Prior art does not state that the step of performing a first ion implant is performed by implanting ions at an oblique angle to the substrate and the step of performing one or more second ion implants is performed at an angle normal to a surface of the substrate. AAPA teaches in paragraphs [0004] to [0007] implanting ions at an oblique angle to the substrate and at an angle normal to a surface of the substrate.

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to form prior art's first ion implant by implanting ions at an oblique angle to the substrate and the step of performing one or more second ion implants is performed at an angle normal to a surface of the substrate, in order to obtain proper doping distribution.

Response to Arguments

Applicant argues that the added material in paragraph [0025], as amended on 12/22/2006, does not introduce new matter, because original claim 16 recites "such that the notched spacer is thinner along the surface of the substrate", and thus supports the added material.

The examiner agrees that original claim 16 recites the limitation "such that the notched spacer is thinner along the surface of the substrate". The examiner further agrees that the above passage can be introduced into the disclosure without introducing new matter into the disclosure. However, paragraph [0025], as amended on 12/22/2006, recites "such that the notched spacer is thinner along the surface of the substrate, as illustrated in FIG. 1j,". Although the phrase "such that the notched spacer is thinner along the surface of the substrate" does not introduce new matter, the phrase "as illustrated in FIG. 1 j," introduces new matter.

Applicant argues that drawings should not be objected to, because "Figure 1j was added as a new figure in a previous amendment to overcome the Examiner's 112 rejection", and "Figure 1j has support in the specification and the claims", because "Figure 1j shows a notched spacer alongside the gate electrode, such that the notched spacer is thinner along the surface of the substrate. Therefore, Figure 1j is supported by original claim 16 and paragraph [0025], as well as original paragraph [0010]".

Figure 1j is objected to, because figure 1j does not depict a notched spacer is thinner along the surface of the substrate, as recited in original claim 16. Figure 1j

depicts a notched spacer alongside the gate electrode, such that the notched spacer is thinner at a first portion closer to the surface of the substrate than at a second portion being further from the substrate. Note that the phrase "a notched spacer is thinner along the surface of the substrate" is not synonymous to the phrase "a notched spacer is thinner at a first portion closer to the surface of the substrate than at a second portion being further from the substrate".

Applicant argues that there is support in the specification as filed, for the claimed limitations of "a thickness of the notched spacer alongside the gate electrode is thinner near the substrate", as recited in claim 16, because the recitation of "a portion of the notched spacer is completely, or partially removed along the corner formed between the surface of the substrate and the gate electrode sidewall" means that the notched spacer is "thinner along the surface of the substrate." Applicant further argues that the recitation of "the notch height may be controlled by varying the etch duration." means to one of ordinary skill in the art, that "it is the thinness of the notched spacer alongside the gate electrode near the substrate that is controlled by varying the etch duration".

The recitation of "a portion of the notched spacer is completely, or partially removed along the corner formed between the surface of the substrate and the gate electrode sidewall" does not necessarily mean that the notched spacer is thinner along the surface of the substrate. Partially removing a portion of the notched spacer along the corner formed between the surface of the substrate and the gate electrode sidewall, can mean that an entire small portion of spacer is removed along the corner, thus

leaving another portion of the spacer, which is not covered by the mask, intact. There is certainly no support for the top of the thinner spacer being aligned with the bottom of the mask, as depicted in figure 1j.

Furthermore, the recitation of "the notch height may be controlled by varying the etch duration" does not mean to one of ordinary skill in the art, that "it is the thinness of the notched spacer alongside the gate electrode near the substrate that is controlled by varying the etch duration", as argued by applicant. Said recitation refers to the height of the notch and not to the thickness of the notch. That is, said recitation means that the notch height can be higher or lower by varying the etch duration, and not to the thickness of the notch.

Applicant argues that there is support in figure 1f and related text for the claimed limitations of "performing a first ion implant wherein only the gate electrode and the notched spacer act as masks", as recited in claim 16.

Figure 1f and related text describe performing a first ion implant wherein only the gate electrode and two notched spacers 132 act as masks. There is no support in figure 1f and related text for the claimed limitations of "performing a first ion implant wherein only the gate electrode and the notched spacer act as masks", as recited in claim 16 and as argued by applicant.

Applicant argues that the claimed limitations of "a thickness of the notched spacer alongside the gate electrode is thinner near the substrate", as recited in claim

16, are clear, because “original claim 16 stated and as paragraph [0025] clarifies, “the notched spacer is thinner along the surface of the substrate”.”

The recitation is paragraph [0025] does not clarify from which element the notched spacer alongside the gate electrode is thinner than. For example, the notched spacer can be thinner than 5 microns, or thinner than the width of the gate electrode, or thinner than any other element.

Applicant argues that Kinugawa does not teach performing a first ion implant using ions of the first conductivity type, wherein only the gate electrode and the spacer act as masks, because “Kinugawa describes implanting an n- region into a p type surface portion of the semiconductor body (a p-well structure), forming sidewalls, and then implanting an n+ region into the p-well structure”, whereas claim 16 requires “performing a first ion implant … using ions of the first conductivity type, where the substrate has a first conductivity type”.

It is not understood from applicant’s argument why Kinugawa’s recitation of “implanting an n- region into a p type surface portion of the semiconductor body (a p-well structure), forming sidewalls, and then implanting an n+ region into the p-well structure”, does not read on the claimed limitation of “performing a first ion implant … using ions of the first conductivity type, where the substrate has a first conductivity type”. Kinugawa performs a first ion implant (of n+ region) using ions of the first conductivity type N, where the substrate 11 has a first conductivity type N.

Applicant argues that Chen teaches away from claim 24, because “it is regions 54 that Chen cautions against etching. The oxide liner is thereby formed into an L shape. This is the opposite of the notched spacer recited by Applicants' specification. Therefore, Chen teaches away, in fact cautions against, the modification proposed in the Office Action”.

Even if Chen cautions against etching regions 54, the examiner does not suggest to modify the etching of regions 54. The examiner suggests to modify Chen's device by using “a first ion implant is performed after the spacer mask has been removed, wherein the first ion implant using ions of the first conductivity type, and performing one or more second ion implants using ions of a second conductivity type”, as taught by Kinugawa. Therefore, it is unclear to the examiner how Chen teaches away and cautions against, the above modification, as proposed in the Office Action. Furthermore, although the oxide liner is formed into an L shape, this is not the opposite of the notched spacer recited in the claims.

Conclusion

THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not

mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Ori Nadav whose telephone number is 571-272-1660. The examiner can normally be reached between the hours of 7 AM to 4 PM (Eastern Standard Time) Monday through Friday.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Lynne Gurley can be reached on 571-272-1670. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

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O.N.
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/ORI NADAV/
PRIMARY EXAMINER
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2800